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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Additional Details by the Asia.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The Mexican Embroil with Spain and England.

Spanish Fears of American Filibusters in Cuba.

THE SOUND DUES TREATY.

Opening of the Political Contest in England.

Appeals of the British Statesmen to their Constituents.

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We announced yesterday morning that England was at war with Japan. The following is our authority for the report:

A Dutch journal, the *Nieuw Nederlandsche*, in a letter from Batavia of the 2d January, states that a conflict has taken place between the English and Japanese. Two English vessels of war are said to have forced the entrance of the port of Nagasaki, and to have been engaged in a battle with the Japanese, who came when led to this conflict. One of them, a steamer, broke the chain across the entrance, the Japanese having failed to do so. The English were repulsed, and the Japanese did not dare to resort to force to repel the two English vessels.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post, writing on 9th ult., says—

We have some differences to settle in Japan. Two English steamers have broken and passed the chain which guards the port of Nagasaki, and the commander is demanding satisfaction on the subject.

Our files by the Asia do not contain any explanation of the cause which have induced this extraordinary proceeding on the part of the English commander. It is very remarkable that on the night of 19th ult., Lord Clarendon called the attention of her Majesty's government to the report, and asked for information. Lord Clarendon replied to portions of the question relating to the opening of the port of Nagasaki, and the Japanese did not dare to correspond with the London Post, writing on 9th ult., says—

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The London *News* of 20th ult., writing in anticipation of the receipt of Mr. Buchanan's inaugural speech, that he will not be able to control the disunion sentiment existing between the North and South, and that none of the great Powers approve of the election of the President or of the appointment of General Cass, except Stamps. The *Cass*, it is said, sympathizes with Mexico, Spain and Cass, on account of their Angie's photo.

Accounts from Genoa state that the Sardinian government having chosen Sparta for its naval arsenal has been the cause of the United States' ships of war leaving that port. It is believed that the United States have come to some arrangement with the Neapolitan government for a port of headquarters and rest for such of their ships of war as may visit the Mediterranean. It is said that Brazil has been fixed on, and that the United States ships are already on their way there.

The London *News* of 15th ultime, alluding to the conduct of Mrs. May Fulton, wife of the captain of the ship *Mayenne*'s crew, says—

With our Lady Fairwinds, Lucy Hutchinsons, and Catherine Monsonnes, may now rank the May Fulton of a hundred nations.

According to an official return, the exports from Cuba last year exceeded those of the previous year by 20,000,000 piastres, (£1,000,000), and the receipts of the treasury had increased 50 per cent.

A letter from Hanover, in the North, describes a grand entry given in the Theatre Royal by Count Palatine, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The royal family arrived at 9 p.m., accompanied by the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia. The Queen wore a white dress, embroidered with pearls; the Grand Duchess was dressed in the costume of the ancient Czars of Russia. The proceedings commenced by a procession of living chessmen—the king, queen and other pieces all magnificently dressed. After the procession, the pieces took up a position on a gigantic board prepared for the purpose. The magicians then played a game, which excited great interest and entertainment. After the chess match, dances illustrative of all countries and classes of population ensued, and continued until the morning.

On the 15th of March, whilst the ship *Switzerland*, Captain Goway, from New York, was beating up the Channel towards the Mersey, one of the crew, James Smith, fell overboard when off the Great Ormeaux. The sea was rolling wild and high, and some time necessarily elapsed before the boat was launched for the almost hopeless task of rescue. The man was known, however, as an athletic fellow and a good swimmer. At the boat neared the unfortunate man they were horrified to see him deliberately take out his penknife and cut his throat. They haled him, but the noise of the storm seemed to prevent any recognition, and he alternately rose and descended with the waves. Ultimately, they succeeded in rescuing him and bringing him on board, with blood flowing from his neck. When interrogated as to his purpose, he said he entertained not the slightest hope of being saved, and rather than undergo the horrid and tedious death of drowning amid the storm, he thought of hastening his end by cutting his throat. The poor fellow was in a fair way for recovery on board the ship in the river.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 15th ultime on the trade of that city, says—

According to letters received from New York the imports of silk into that city during the month of February were 1,000,000 dollars, and the value of the exports £1,000,000. The high price of this article prevaricated against the value of other fine manufactured goods imported into New York, and the value of the exports was £1,000,000, a figure never before reached. The corn trade is quiet, and there is no change to be remarked in the principal market towns.

The Spaniards at Canton, China, were expecting a reply from the Philippines Islands to avenge the assassination of their Consul.

THE MEXICAN EMBROIL.

The Spanish Difficile with Mexico—The English Claims and Threats—The Fears of a Filibustering Raid on Cuba.

Spain and Mexico.

A despatch from Paris of March 30, says—Intelligence has reached here from Cadiz, dated the 16th, that the form of Vera Cruz had fired on the boats of the Spanish naval frigates.

The Spanish General of the 18th ultimo sends orders that orders had been given to seize eighty captains of infantry for the army of Cuba by law, owing to there not being a sufficient number of volunteers to fill up vacancies. The General despatches that he will be present at the reception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; he had expressed the opinion that the Mexican government would soon fall from its own excesses. The General of Cadiz, in his despatch, left that only on his way to Madrid. In the event of a general rebellion, he charged negotiations with the Spanish government.

The Spanish have been extremely enraged, have without loss of time, despatched full instructions to General Concha, the Captain General of Cuba. The minister that received highly favorable reports from the Spanish agents, left that only on his way to Madrid. In the event of a general rebellion, he charged negotiations with the Spanish government.

The Spanish government has six reasons to hope for an insurance on the part of the United States to sustain it in the event of the rebellion in Mexico. The probability is that General Concha, the Captain General of Cuba, will have the supreme direction; but as it will not be advisable that he should leave the country, the military operations will be conducted by the General of Madrid, who has received orders to remain at Cadiz at the head of the army.

The Spanish government has a general apprehension that the Spanish army will be converted into a monarchy and a despotism. Bourbon placed upon the throne. In the event of such an appearance being displayed to the adjoining model republic, Eng-

land and France, in addition to Spain, are to be guaranteed for the security of the new kingdom. The representation of this idea is not exclusively to the King or the ultra-monarchical party, but it is also suggested by politicians of various hues who, to secure the safety of the Spanish dominions, are anxious to avert the animosities and bloodshed caused by the monarchial machinations of General Flores, in the other South American republics, was yet too fresh in our remembrance that a repetition of these evils should be again repeated in Mexico, even if internal dissensions in that State were the only obstacle to the realization of the scheme.

[Madrid (March 10) Correspondence of the London Times.] Since Correa, late Spanish Minister in Mexico, has arrived at Cadiz, and is expected here. The Mexican correspondent of the *Orion* says that the man of war sent to the coast of Cuba, to capture it for the King, had on board Colonel Llorente, the Spanish General who availed himself of his short stay in that port to take notes and sketches and to reconnoitre the coast, with a view to the disembarkation of an expedition. The same correspondent complains of the bad faith displayed by the Mexican Government in the case of the *Alvarez*, and of the official explanations given out only by Secretary Silveira, but by Mr. Leteson the English Chargé d'affaires, who is naturally anxious to obtain the neutrality of the United States, if it is to be done, that they have received information from the Spanish Government that the *Alvarez* had been captured by the English, and the Amur, and carried to Peking, where they were formed into a body guard for the Emperor. The same correspondent says that the foreign power which Mr. Buchanan, and his Cabinet, may have in mind, is the Spanish.

Indeed, it may be altogether unfair to attribute this large loan to Mexico to any desire on the part of the former's ultimate, which demands a satisfaction within eight days, and not, as the Mexicans adduced to his Excellency, the apprehension of punishment of the gallant services of the *Alvarez*. The *Orion* says that the Spanish proceed to say that if the expedition takes place, it will prove a mere military promenade, but that it is probable Mexico will accept any condition rather than engage in a war she cannot sustain. This view of the matter is supported by the Spanish Minister of War, and the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, who has made every more discreditable for more than thirty years for a great cardinal point of American diplomacy. In 1824 and in 1827, suspecting that England was negotiating with the United States for the cession of Cuba, the United States Minister informed his government to forward to the Spanish Minister a copy of the *Washington* to inform him of the measures of the Spanish Government, which was to be taken to redress the existing difficulties.

The acquisition of Cuba by purchase, or by means even more discreditable, has for more than thirty years formed a great cardinal point of American diplomacy. In 1824 and in 1827, suspecting that England was negotiating with the United States for the cession of Cuba, the United States Minister informed his government to forward to the Spanish Minister a copy of the *Washington* to inform him of the measures of the Spanish Government, which was to be taken to redress the existing difficulties.

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